

**Maryland Historical Trust
Determination of Eligibility Form**

Property Name: Henryton Sanatorium Historic District Inventory Number: CARR-1616
Address: _____ Historic District: _____ Yes ☒ No
City: _____ Zip Code: _____ County: Carroll
USGS Quadrangle(s): Sykesville
Property Owner: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Tax Account ID Number: _____
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): _____ Tax Map Number: _____
Project: Razing of 18 Buildings Agency: DHMH
Agency Prepared By: _____
Preparer's Name: _____ Date Prepared: _____
Documentation Is Presented In: _____
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: _____ Eligibility Recommended ☒ Eligibility Not Recommended
Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: _____
Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: ☐ Yes ☐ No Listed: ☐ Yes ☐ No
Site Visit by MHT Staff: ☒ Yes ☐ No Name: JRL \ MKD Date: 05/23/2008

Description of Property and Justification: (Please attach map and photo)

Based on a May 23, 2008 site visit, the SHPO determined that the integrity of the district has deteriorated to such an extent that it is no longer eligible. See MHT letter dated 9/25/2009.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility Recommended: _____	Eligibility Not Recommended: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G
MHT Comments:	
_____ Michael Day Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Friday, September 25, 2009 Date
_____ N/A Reviewer, National Register Program	_____ Date



 **FILE COPY**


Martin O'Malley
Governor

Anthony G. Brown
Lt. Governor

*Maryland Department of Planning
Maryland Historical Trust*

Richard Eberhart Hall
Secretary

Matthew J. Power
Deputy Secretary

September 25, 2009

Ms. Donna Bialek
Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Office of Capital Planning, Budgeting, and Engineering
201 West Preston Street, 5th floor
Baltimore, MD 21201

Re: Razing of 18 Buildings
Henryton Hospital Center, Carroll County
MD20090810-1161

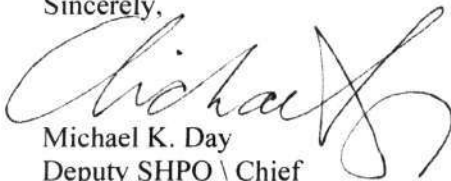
Dear Ms. Bialek:

The Maryland Historical Trust (MHT), the State Historic Preservation Office, received notice of the above-referenced undertaking through the Maryland State Clearinghouse for Intergovernmental Assistance. We have reviewed the provided information and are writing pursuant to Sections 5A-325 and 5A-326 of the State Finance and Procurement Article to offer our comments about possible effects to historic properties.

MHT previously commented on a proposal to excess this property in a letter to Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH) dated April 13, 2006. That letter noted that the property is historic and recommended that it be protected with a historic preservation easement. Based on a May 23, 2008 tour of the property, we have determined that the buildings have deteriorated to such an extent that they lack the historic integrity necessary to be eligible for listing in the Maryland Register of Historic Properties. Therefore, the proposed demolition will have "no effect" on historic properties.

Thank you for providing us this opportunity to comment. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Jonathan Sager at 410-514-7636 or jsager@mdp.state.md.us.

Sincerely,



Michael K. Day
Deputy SHPO \ Chief
Office of Preservation Services
Maryland Historical Trust

MKD\ JES
200903189

Bob Rosenbush (MDP)

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

Inventory Number: CARR-1616

Historic district: X yes no

County: Carroll

USGS Quadrangle(s): _____

Tax Account ID Number:

Tax Map Number: _____

Agency: DHMH

Agency Prepared By: Louis Berger Group, Inc.

Date Prepared: 9/8/2000

Documentation is presented in: Historic Context report (CR 37); report on intensive investigations (CR 38); MIHP numbers CARR-1616 to CARR-1629

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eligibility recommended	<input type="checkbox"/> Eligibility not recommended
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Criteria: X A B X C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: _____

Inventory Number:	Eligible:	yes	Listed:	yes
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Site visit by MHT Staf yes no Name: Date:

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The Henryton Sanatorium Historic District is eligible for listing in the Maryland Register of Historic Properties under Criteria A and C. The district encompasses 14 contributing buildings and structures documenting the former Henryton or "Colored Branch" of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Opened in 1923 as the state's first tuberculosis facility for African-Americans, the Henryton Sanatorium provided tuberculosis health care until 1962.

The 2000 Intensive-Level Survey of Henryton Center Historic District identified the following buildings as contributing resources to an eligible district. The Trust concurred with these conclusions in a letter dated 11/14/00.

Building 1 (Administration Building) - CARR-1617

Building 2 (Hospital) - CARR-1618

Building 2A (Hospital) - CARR-1619

Building 2B (Hospital) - CARR-1619

Building 3 (Nurses' & Staff Quarters) - CARR-1620

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended	X	Eligibility not recommended
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Criteria:	X	A	B	X	C	D	Considerations:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
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MHT Comments: The 2000 Intensive-Level Survey of Henryton Center Historic District identified 14 buildings at Henryton as contributing resources to an eligible district. The Trust concurred with these conclusions

Tuesday, November 14, 2000

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date _____

Tuesday, November 14, 2000

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date _____

CARR-1616

Page 2

Building 4 (Children's Hospital) - CARR-1621
Building 10 (Staff House) - CARR-1622
Building 13 (Oil Storage House) - CARR-1623
Building 15 (Engineer's Dwelling) - CARR-1624
Building 17 (Power House) - CARR-1625
Building 23 (Garage) - CARR-1626
Building 24 (Attendants' Cottage) - CARR-1627
Building 25 (Physicians' and Nurses' Cottage) - CARR-1628
Building 34 (1923 and 1955 Water Tanks) - CARR-1629

Eligibility recommended	X	Eligibility not recommended
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Criteria: X A B X C D **Considerations:** A B C D E F G

MHT Comments: The 2000 Intensive-Level Survey of Henryton Center Historic District identified 14 buildings at Henryton as contributing resources to an eligible district. The Trust concurred with these conclusions

Tuesday, November 14, 2000

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date _____

Tuesday, November 14, 2000

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date _____

TABLE 1
INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED RESOURCES AT HENRYTON SANATORIUM

BUILDING NO.	RESOURCE NAME	MHT INVENTORY #	YEAR BUILT	INTEGRITY	INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE	CONTRIBUTES TO DISTRICT
	Henryton Sanatorium Historic District	CARR-1616	1923-1955	Very Good	Yes	Not Applicable
1	Administration Building	CARR-1617	1928	Good	Yes	Yes
2	Hospital	CARR-1618	1923	Good	Yes	Yes
2A/B	Hospital	CARR-1619	1938-1950	Good	Yes	Yes
3	Nurses' & Staff Quarters	CARR-1620	1952	Good	Yes	Yes
4	Children's Hospital	CARR-1621	1934	Good	Yes	Yes
8	Switch House	none	circa 1960	Good	No	No
10	Staff House	CARR-1622	1938	Good	Yes	Yes
13	Oil Storage House	CARR-1623	circa 1940	Fair	No	Yes
15	Engineer's Dwelling	CARR-1624	circa 1940	Good	No	Yes
17	Power House	CARR-1625	1938	Good	No	Yes
19	Power House Storage	none	circa 1960	Very Good	No	No; Outside District
20	Generator House	none	circa 1960	Good	No	No
23	Garage	CARR-1626	circa 1940	Fair	No	Yes
24	Attendants' Cottage	CARR-1627	1940	Good	Yes	Yes
25	Physicians' and Nurses' Cottage	CARR-1628	1940	Fair	Yes	Yes
34	Water Tanks (2)	CARR-1629	circa 1923 and 1955	Good	No	Yes
39	Maintenance Shop	none	circa 1960	Fair	No	No
41	Hog House	none	circa 1960	Good	No	No; Outside District
A	Shed #1	none	circa 1970	Good	No	No
B	Shed #2	none	circa 1970	Good	No	No
C	Swimming Pool	none	circa 1970	Good	No	No
D	Shed #3	none	circa 1960	Good	No	No

INTENSIVE-LEVEL SURVEY REPORT

HENRYTON CENTER HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

Prepared For:

STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE
OFFICE OF PLANNING AND CAPITAL FINANCING
201 West Preston Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Prepared By:

THE LOUIS BERGER GROUP, INC.
1819 H Street NW, Suite 900
Washington, D.C. 20006

Final
December 2000



**Maryland
Department of
Housing and
Community
Development**

Division of Historical and
Cultural Programs

100 Community Place
Crownsville, Maryland 21032

410-514-7600
1-800-756-0119
Fax: 410-987-4071
Maryland Relay for the Deaf:
711 or 1-800-735-2258

<http://www.dhcd.state.md.us>

Parris N. Glendening
Governor

Raymond A. Skinner
Secretary

Marge Wolf
Deputy Secretary

November 14, 2000

Ms. Elizabeth Barnard
Director
Office of Planning and Capital Financing
Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
201 W. Preston Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

RE: Henryton Center, Carroll County Maryland

Dear Ms. Barnard:

The Maryland Historical Trust received the following report on September 8, 2000: *Historic Context: Henryton Center Historic and Architectural Resources Survey* and *Intensive-Level Survey Report: Henryton Center Historic and Architectural Resources Survey*. The Louis Berger Group, Inc. prepared the submission on behalf of the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. The Trust reviewed the report pursuant to Maryland's historic preservation law (Article 83B, Sections 5-617 and 5-618, Annotated Code of Maryland), because of the transfer of the property to Maryland's Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and proposed demolition of some of the Center's buildings.

The submission comprehensively describes the project's goals, methods, and results. It is well organized and well illustrated, accomplishes the main task of the Request for Submittals and addresses the *Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Historical Investigations in Maryland* (MHT, 2000). In our opinion, the background research and fieldwork were sufficient to evaluate the eligibility of the Henryton Hospital Center for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties. The reports and inventory forms have been forwarded to our library for accessioning.

The Trust concurs with the consultant's conclusion, that the Henryton Sanatorium Historic District is eligible for listing in the Maryland Register of Historic Properties under Criteria A and C. The district encompasses 14 contributing buildings and structures documenting the former Henryton or "Colored Branch" of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Opened in 1923 as the state's first tuberculosis facility for African-Americans, the Henryton Sanatorium provided tuberculosis health care until 1962. We further concur that eight of the buildings are eligible for individual listing on the Maryland Register.

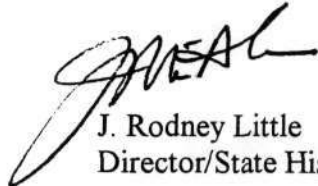
Ms. Elizabeth Barnard
November 14, 2000
Page 2

CARR-16 16

With respect to the proposed demolition of several buildings, necessitated by the transfer of the property to the MD DNR, we believe further consultation is warranted. The result of the intensive-level survey reinforces the need to explore all avenues for preservation and viable reuse of the property. We understand that DHMH's prior efforts to market the property were not successful. Given the historical significance of the buildings, certain historic preservation incentives now apply that may make the adaptive reuse of the property more attractive. Before the Trust accepts demolition of these significant resources, DHMH must conclusively demonstrate that it has explored and considered all prudent and feasible alternatives for the property. If alternative reuse is not possible, we will need to negotiate and execute a Memorandum of Agreement to mitigate the adverse effects of the undertaking.

If you have any questions, please contact Mrs. Patricia Blick at 410-514-7637. We look forward to working with you to fulfill the state historic preservation requirements for the undertaking.

Sincerely,



J. Rodney Little
Director/State Historic Preservation Officer

JRL/PMB

cc: Stuart Stainman (DHMH)

CARR-1616

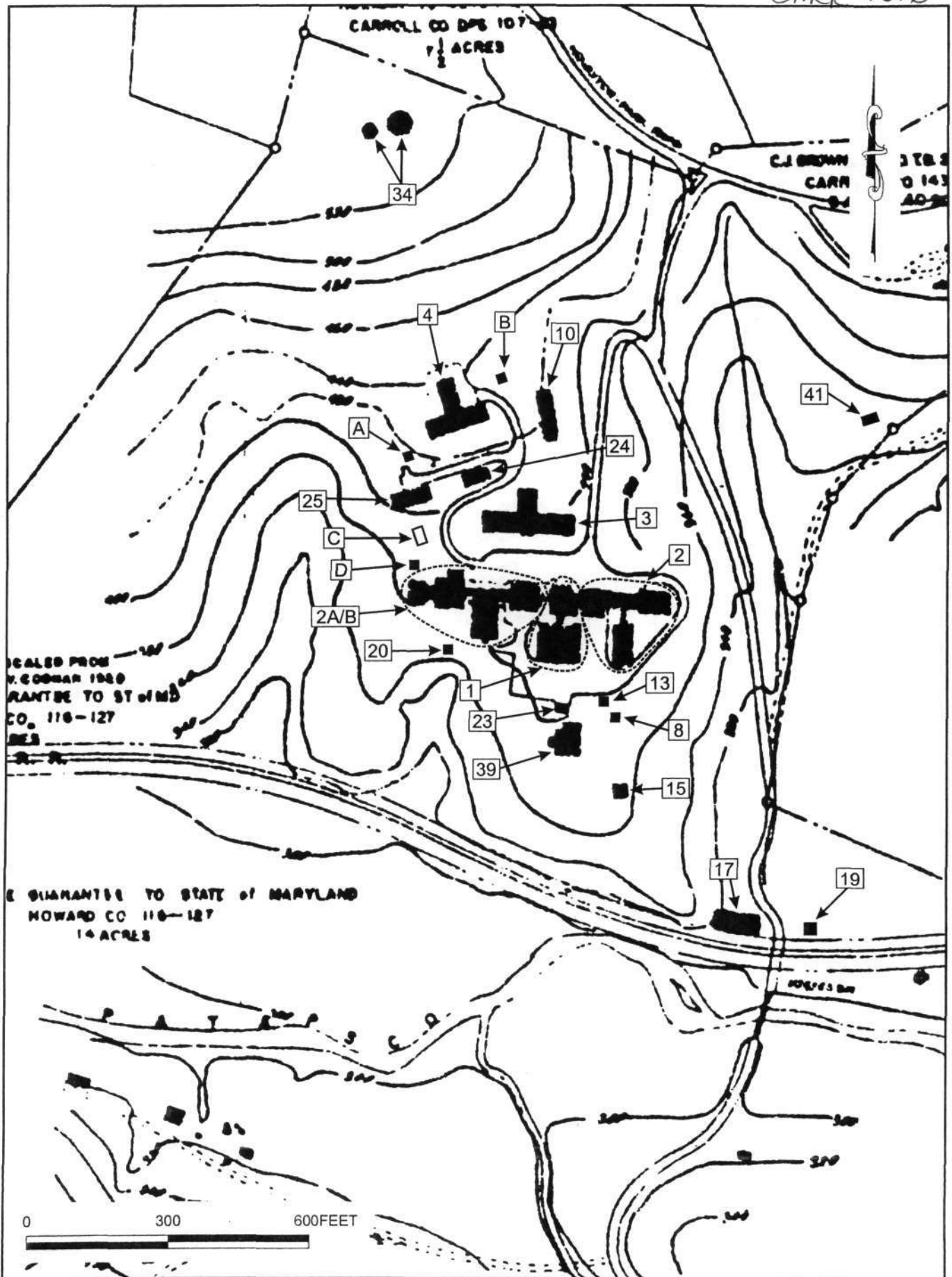


FIGURE 2: Site Map of Henryton Sanatorium
Showing Identified Resources

SOURCE: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene n.d.

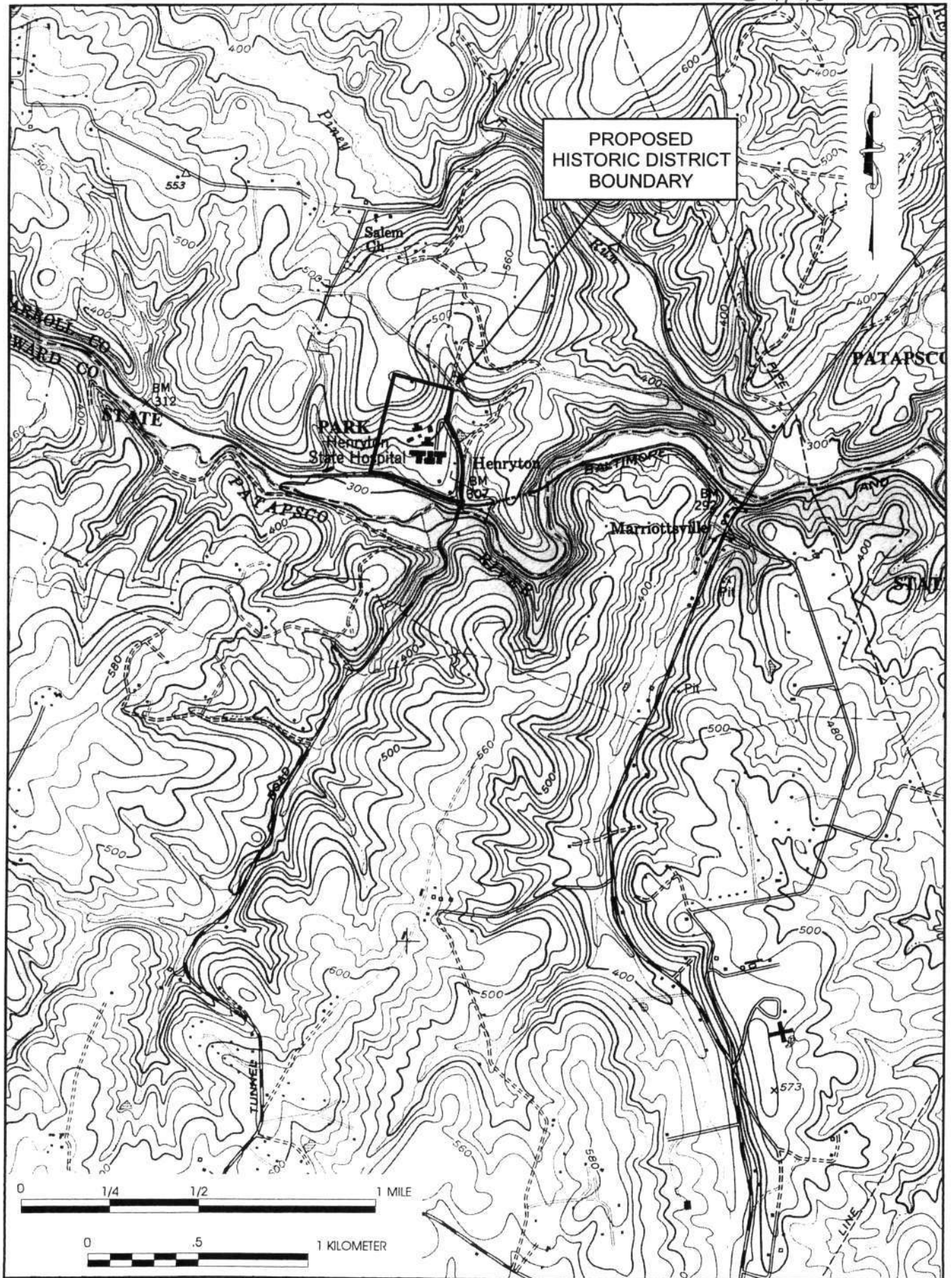


FIGURE 3: Proposed Historic District Boundary

SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, Sykesville, MD 1953
(Photorevised 1979)

Henryton Sanatorium Historic District
CARR-1616
Carroll County
Marriottsville vicinity
1923-1955
Public

The proposed Henryton Sanatorium Historic District encompasses 14 contributing buildings and structures documenting the former Henryton Sanatorium or "Colored Branch" of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Located in southern Carroll County abutting the South Branch of the Patapsco River, the historic district also includes seven non-contributing buildings and structures within its proposed boundaries, a roughly 30-acre site of wooded hillside west of the village of Marriottsville. The contributing buildings include an Administration Building and two Hospitals, a Children's Hospital, four large brick residences or "cottages" for physicians, nurses, and other staff, one small frame house for staff members, two water tanks, a heating plant, a garage, and a small storage building, all erected between 1923 and 1955. The non-contributing buildings primarily consist of small outbuildings erected after 1960, and include sheds, storage and maintenance buildings, and a swimming pool.

The state's first tuberculosis facility for African-Americans, the Henryton Sanatorium provided public health care in the battle against tuberculosis, one of the state's leading causes of death in the early twentieth century, until 1962. Although Maryland opened its first public tuberculosis sanatorium for whites in 1908, the state did not open Henryton until 1923. In that year 88 beds of the current Hospital Building 2 were made available for the treatment of the state's tuberculin African-Americans. Originally designed to house 120 patients, state tuberculosis officials were unconvinced that large numbers of African-Americans would be enticed to leave homes and jobs. As a result of a public education campaign, the number of applications rose throughout the early twentieth century. Within a few years of its opening, construction began on additional hospital, administration, and staff residential facilities at Henryton. By 1950 Henryton had increased its hospital bed space to nearly 500 beds for adults and children while simultaneously expanding

staff residential facilities. The proposed district is significant due to its relationship with the development of tuberculosis healthcare facilities in Maryland during the early twentieth century, and for mirroring the specialized architectural traits of tuberculosis sanatoria and Georgian Revival public buildings.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CARR-1616

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Henryton Sanatorium Historic District
other Colored Branch - Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium

2. Location

street and number south side of Henryton Road, west of Marriottsville Road not for publication
city, town Marriottsville X vicinity
county Carroll

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
street and number 201 West Preston Street telephone (410) 767-6816
city, town Baltimore state MD zip code 21201

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse tax map and parcel Map 79 Parcel 150
city, town Ellicott City liber 116 folio 127

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	12	6 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	0	0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	2	1 structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	0	0 objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	14	7 Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry		
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape		
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture		
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
		<input type="checkbox"/> social		
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress		
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
			0	

7. Description

Inventory No. CARR-1616

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The proposed Henryton Sanatorium Historic District encompasses 14 contributing buildings and structures documenting the former Henryton Sanatorium or "Colored Branch" of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Opened in 1923 as the state's first tuberculosis facility for African-Americans, the Henryton Sanatorium provided public health care in the battle against tuberculosis, one of the state's leading causes of death in the early twentieth century, until 1962. Located in southern Carroll County abutting the South Branch of the Patapsco River, the historic district also includes seven non-contributing buildings and structures within its proposed boundaries, a roughly 30-acre site of wooded hillside west of the village of Marriottsville. The contributing buildings include an Administration Building and two Hospitals, a Children's Hospital, four large brick residences or "cottages" for physicians, nurses, and other staff, one small frame house for staff members, two water tanks, a heating plant, a garage, and a small storage building, all erected between 1923 and 1955. The non-contributing buildings primarily consist of small outbuildings erected after 1960, and include sheds, storage and maintenance buildings, and a swimming pool. The non-contributing buildings do not appear to relate to the last few years of the property's use as a tuberculosis sanatorium.

The Sanatorium's physical location on a hillside site played an integral role in the institution's overall plan. Sanatoria medical treatment during the early twentieth century sought to provide patients with fresh air, good food, and sanitary living conditions in order to cure tuberculosis sufferers. Thus sanatoria design theory featured hospitals with southern hillside exposures that provided abundant healthful fresh air by catching westerly breezes. The southern slopes also protected the buildings from colder northern gusts (Tuberculosis Commission 1904:4-5, 18; 1906:15). The hillside settings also provided advantages to the sanatoria's physical plant. Boiler houses standing at the base of hillsides, and water holding systems located at the highest part of the property, could take utilized gravity to assist in the delivery of steam heat and water throughout the institution. The Henryton Sanatorium, located on a south-facing hillside, incorporated both these aspects of sanatoria design.

The Administration Building (Building 1; CARR-1617) and the two Hospitals, Buildings 2 (CARR-1618) and 2A/B (CARR-1619), all interconnected by short hyphens, compose the heart of the sanatorium and share common construction materials and massing. The three buildings stand two to three stories tall and form a large E-shaped structure. The buildings display either gable or nearly flat roofs, and walls of poured concrete or brick with stucco veneer. The buildings feature symmetrical fenestration primarily consisting of metal units incorporating paired casements set above awning windows.

Five large buildings stand on the hillside north of the Administration/Hospital complex. One of the buildings, Building 4 (CARR-1621), originally served as the Children's Hospital while the remaining four, Buildings 3 (CARR-1620), 10 (CARR-1622), 24 (CARR-1627), and 25 (CARR-1628) housed the facility's doctors, nurses, and other staff. The five buildings display common architectural characteristics such as hipped roofs, Georgian Revival symmetry, ornament, and plans, brick construction, and metal window units.

The remaining contributing buildings and structures, primarily smaller support structures, display a variety of construction materials and forms. The frame Engineers' House, Building 15 (CARR-1624) stands one-and-one-half story tall and reflects cottage architecture. The two water towers, Buildings 34 (CARR-1629) both feature metal construction. The Power House, Building 17 (CARR-1625) boasts brick construction while the Garage, Building 23 (CARR-1626) possesses concrete block walling.

Non-contributing buildings within the proposed district's boundaries include: the Switch House (Building 8) and the Generator House (Building 20), both small one-story concrete block buildings with flat roofs erected in circa 1960; the Maintenance Shop (Building 39), an elongated rectangular concrete block structure built about 1960; two small one-story, frame sheds (Building A and B) with gable roofs built around 1970; a rectangular in-ground swimming pool (Building C), probably installed in circa 1970; and a small one-story concrete block shed (Building D) built around 1960. Although a few of the non-contributing structures could have been erected during the last few years of Henryton's use as a tuberculosis sanatorium, the buildings probably relate more strongly to the institution's life as a developmental disabilities facility after 1962.

8. Significance

Inventory No. CARR-1616

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

Specific dates	1923-1962	Architect/Builder	Various (see individual MIHP forms)
Construction dates	1923-1955		

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☒ Maryland Register

☐ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Related to the development of tuberculosis healthcare facilities in Maryland during the early twentieth century, the Henryton Sanatorium Historic District is recommended as eligible for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties under Criterion A, reflections of broad patterns of history. The Henryton Sanatorium also mirrors the specialized architectural traits of tuberculosis sanatoria and Georgian Revival public buildings, and is also recommended as eligible under Criterion C, embodiment of a particular architectural style or method of construction.

Established by legislative act in 1906, the Board of Managers of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium opened its first facility in 1908 in northwestern Frederick County (Board 1908:3). Although this first facility only served whites patients, the Board recognized that the state needed a similar institution for the state's African-American residents. In 1918 the state legislature provided funding for a second sanatorium specifying that treatment be restricted to the state's black citizens (Board 1917:8; Board 1919:7-12). Five years later, the Henryton Sanatorium, then principally comprised of Hospital Building 2 (CARR-1618), opened with a capacity of 88 beds (Board 1923). The Board subsequently acquired facilities in Baltimore and Worcester counties for the treatment of white patients (Board 1926:4, 7-8, 11; Board 1932:4). Although patients were charged nominal weekly fees for treatment at each of the sanatoria, most beds were typically occupied by indigent residents at no cost.

The Board also recognized the general reluctance of persons afflicted with tuberculosis to be secluded from friends and loved ones for six months or more while being treated, in addition to possibly losing their jobs. As a result, the first hospital buildings at Henryton were designed to be easily expanded as requests for admittance increased. A site plan executed in November 1920 depicts most of the current hospital and administration complex superimposed atop a topographic map of the property, an indication that the Board planned on expanding the facility from the beginning. The site plan shows only three structures on the property; a barn, an ell-shaped dwelling, and a smaller outbuilding. None of these structures survive (DHMH HTH-7). Originally planned to house 120 patients, many of the facility's staff used a portion of Hospital 2 for residential space and administrative offices, thereby reducing its overall capacity to 88 patients. Part of the state's fight against tuberculosis included public education programs that promoted sanitary living conditions and the positive results of sanatoria treatments. Applications for admittance to the state's sanatoria increased as the education campaigns progressed, and the Board began expanding its facilities. Within a few years of its opening, construction began on additional hospital, administration, and staff residential facilities at Henryton. Physically documenting the success of Maryland's public education program, between 1926 and 1950 Henryton increased its hospital bed space from 88 to nearly 500 beds for adults and children while simultaneously expanding staff residential facilities (Board 1921:6; Board 1928:10; Board 1944:1).

The Henryton Sanatorium buildings also incorporate the specialized architectural characteristics of tuberculosis hospitals and public buildings of the early twentieth century. Sanatoria design principles for large treatment centers prescribed campus-like settings containing an administration building, one or two large hospital buildings, and other required, smaller support buildings as being the most efficient (Carrington 1911:38). Hospital buildings featuring open porches with broad window openings to permit the flow of fresh air throughout the hospital comprised the most noteworthy feature of sanatoria (Basil 1947:30-31). The hospitals and staff

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CARR-1616

Name Henryton Sanatorium Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

residences at Henryton also display common Georgian Revival symmetry, ornament, and plans. The Georgian Revival composed one of the most popular styles of architectural expression for public buildings during the early twentieth century. Although the buildings have been altered somewhat in the years since the Sanatorium closed, the location of the open porches can be interpreted from the more modern fabric infill, while the Georgian Revival stylings remain strongly in evidence.

Insurance surveys conducted at Henryton in the 1950s provide a unique look at the institution and its buildings near the end of its life as a tuberculosis facility. Now part of the Maryland State Archives' (MSA) collection, Riggs-Warfield-Roloson, Inc., conducted the original survey, composed of single photographs of the institution's buildings and structures with short descriptions of the buildings' construction and occupancy, in 1953. Marginalia on many of the sheets were probably added in 1959 according to the MSA's description of the Record Group's holdings, and help further describe the facility in that year.

The survey described a total of 35 buildings and structures. Only one building and one structure were added to the complex in the years between 1953 and 1959. In addition to the central core of administration and hospital buildings, and the other surviving buildings and structures contributing to the proposed historic district, the Henryton Sanatorium also featured five "dwellings," six storage buildings and hose houses, a chlorinating house, and a number of agricultural structures including a combination corn crib and chicken house, a meat or rendering house, a poultry house, a barn, and two hog houses. The survey notes that 12 of the structures, including four of the five dwellings and five of the agricultural buildings, stood on the property when the state acquired it in the early 1920s. Three of the four dwellings consisted of two or two-and-one-half story frame side-gable structures; the fourth house consisted of a two-story frame ell plan. The survey notes that eight of the buildings, including one of the hog houses and one of the dwellings, were erected by the hospital. It is unclear whether this denotes that hospital staff built the structures or patients were employed for the building's construction. The 1959 marginalia indicate that seven of the structures, including the meat house, the poultry house, and the barn had either been demolished or slated for destruction. The Sykesville Volunteer Fire Department had used one of the dwellings for training exercises (Riggs-Warfield-Roloson 1953-1959).

Despite some modifications, primarily the enclosing of the hospital buildings' porches, the surviving Henryton Sanatorium buildings have not undergone extensive exterior remodelings in comparison with their 1953 appearance. The most glaring change is seen on the central portion of Hospital Building 2A/B. Its 1953 photograph shows a gable roof atop the building instead of its current flat or shallowly sloped gable roof. The survey noted that the underlying attic area, previously quarters for employees, was vacant. Out of the 21 buildings listed by the insurance survey as erected by the hospital or its contractors, two-thirds still stand at Henryton, including all of the main hospital, administration, and treatment facilities. The buildings erected by the hospital that no longer stand consist of a garage, three hose houses for the storage of fire hoses, a storage building, a hog house, and the chlorinating house. Although integral to the facility's overall function, all of these structures performed minor roles unrelated to the institution's primary health care and treatment tasks. The proposed district possesses good overall integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and design.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CARR-1616

Basil, J. Bruno
1947 *Tuberculosis Hospital Planning and Construction*. National Tuberculosis Association, New York, NY.

Board of Managers of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium
1908 *First Annual Report*. The Sun Job Printing Office, Baltimore, MD.

1917 *Tenth Annual Report*. Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 46
Acreage of historical setting 105
Quadrangle name Sykesville, MD

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The proposed boundaries for the eligible property include all of the historic Sanatorium parcel west of Henryton Road and north of the former B&O Railroad tracks as shown on the appended figure. These boundaries encompass most of the Sanatorium's historic setting and landscape features, as well as all surviving resources related to the property's use as a tuberculosis facility.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Stuart Paul Dixon/Senior Architectural Historian		
organization	The Louis Berger Group, Inc.	date	August 2000
street & number	1819 H Street NW, Suite 900	telephone	(202) 331-7775
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CARR-1616

Name Henryton Sanatorium Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

Board of Managers of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium

- 1919 *Eleventh and Twelfth Annual Reports.* Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium.
- 1921 *Thirteenth and Fourteenth Annual Reports.* Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium.
- 1923 *Fifteenth and Sixteenth Annual Reports.* Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium.
- 1926 *Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Annual Reports.* Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium.
- 1928 *Twentieth and Twenty-first Annual Reports.* Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium.
- 1932 *Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Annual Reports.* Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

Board of Managers of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatoria

- 1944 *Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Annual Report.* Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

Carrington, Thomas Spees

- 1911 *Tuberculosis Hospital and Sanatorium Construction.* The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, New York, NY.

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH)

- various Henryton Center architectural drawings (HTH-...). On file at the Maryland Department of Public Works, Baltimore, MD.

Riggs-Warfield-Roloson, Incorporated

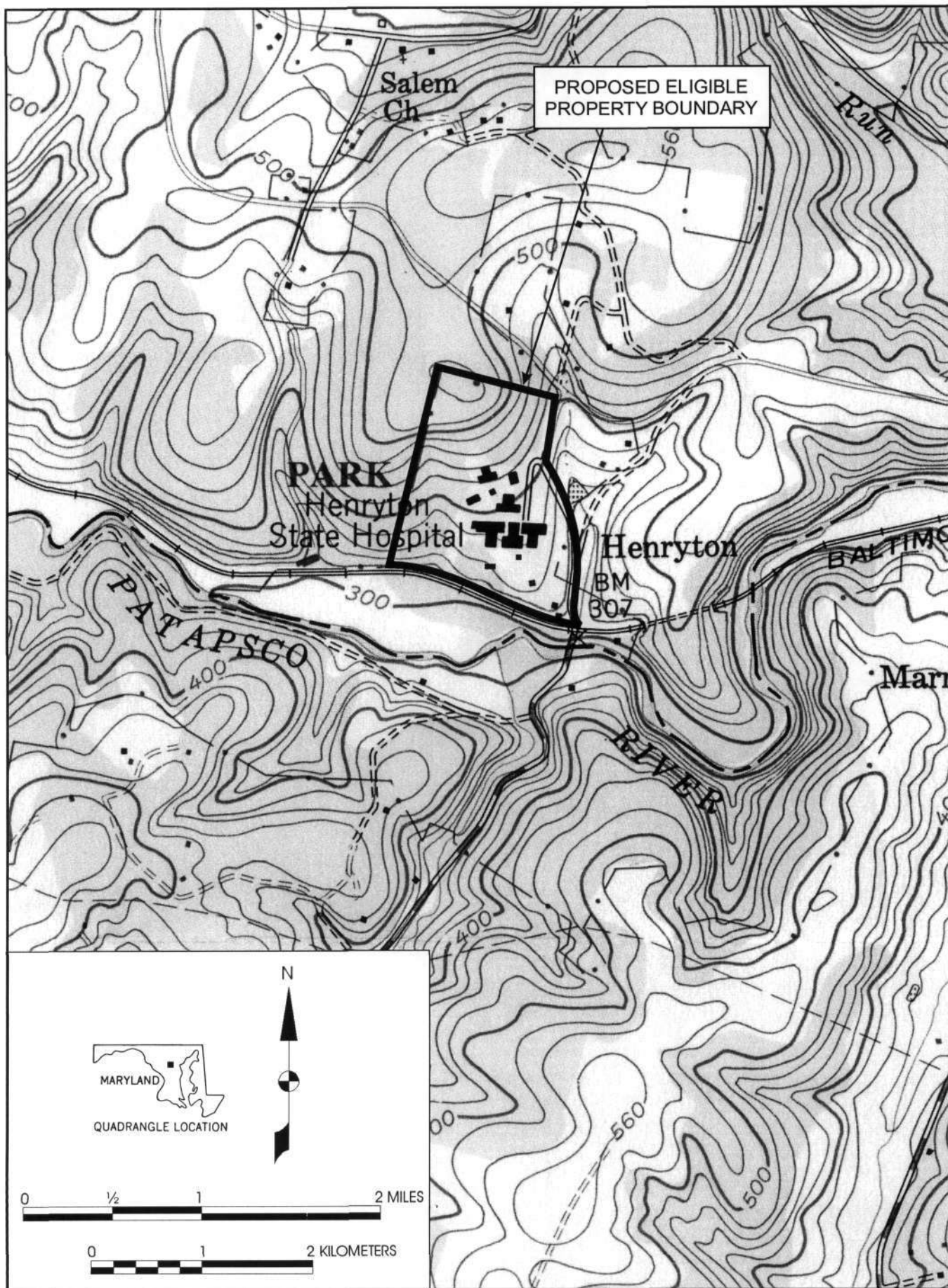
- 1953-1959 "Maryland Tuberculosis Hospital (Colored Branch)". Insurance Survey on file at the Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, MD.

Tuberculosis Commission of Maryland

- 1906 *Second Report of the Tuberculosis Commission of Maryland.* Tuberculosis Commission of Maryland.

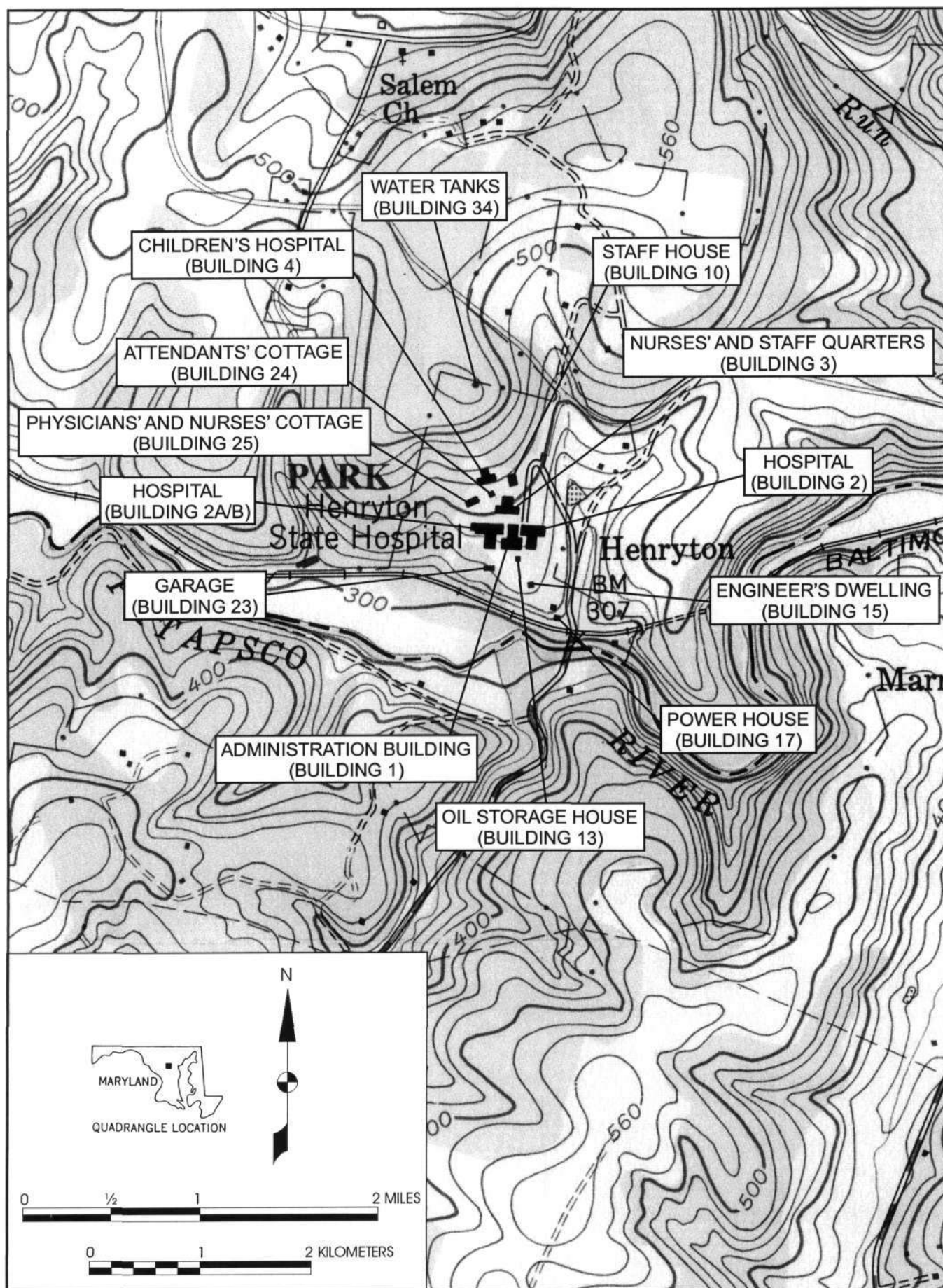
Tuberculosis Commission of the State of Maryland

- 1904 *Report of the Tuberculosis Commission of the State of Maryland, 1902-1904.* The Sun Job Printing Office, Baltimore, MD.



Henryton Sanatorium Historic District (CARR-1616)

SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, Sykesville, MD 1953
(Photorevised 1979)



**Contributing Resources Within the
Henryton Sanatorium Historic District**

SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, Sykesville, MD 1953
(Photorevised 1979)



C ABB-1616

Henrietta Sanatorium Historic District
Carroll County Maryland

Stuart Dixon - The Louis Berger Group
June 2000

MD SHPO

Administration/Hospital Complex, North Eleventh
looking SE

1 of 4



CARR-1616

SHed #2 - Henryton Sanatorium Historic District
Carroll County Maryland

Stuart Dixon - The Louis Berger Group
June 2000

MD SHPO

SHed #2 - West & South elevations looking NE

2 of 4



CARB- 1616

Sheet #3 - Henric Sanatorium Historic District

Carroll County Maryland

Stuart Dixon - The Louis Berger Group

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MD SHPO

Sheet #3 - South elevation looking North

3 of 4



CARR-1616

Maintenance Shop - Henryton Sanatorium Historic District

Carroll County Maryland

Stuart Dixon - The Louis Berger Group

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MD SHPO

Maintenance Shop South & East Elevations

Looking Northwest

4 of 4